

JAPANESE LOSE TWO SHIPS

One Battleship Sunk by Russian Mines, a Cruiser in Collision.

HEAVY BLOW TO MIKADO'S NAVY

Only 300 Men, Out of Crews of 1000 Men, Saved From Death in the Double Disasters Off Blocked Harbor—Battleship Was One of Latest Pattern—Happened Off Port Arthur.

London.—In the midst of its victorious career Japan's navy has sustained a most severe loss off Port Arthur, one of her greatest battleships, the Hatsuse, going down after striking a mine, and the powerful cruiser Yoshino sinking after a collision in a fog with the cruiser Kasuga.

Only ninety of the crew of 300 carried by the cruiser Yoshino and but 300 of the Hatsuse complement of 741 men were saved.

According to dispatches received from various war centres it would appear that the battleship Hatsuse fell victim to a Russian mine much in the same manner as the Japanese trapped and sank several Russian vessels.

After the Petropavlovsk was destroyed, with Admiral Jakoroff, the Russians at Port Arthur attempted the same plan as the Japanese—that of sending out torpedo boats at night to place floating mines where the enemy had appeared a few hours before. Mines were especially sent off the Liau-Ti-Shan promontory, which was a favorable point from which Japanese armor clads bombarded Port Arthur.

It would appear that the Hatsuse struck one of these mines, was partly crippled, signalled for help, but almost instantly struck another mine and went down.

Vice Admiral Togo in his official report to Tokyo on the disaster to the Hatsuse and Yoshino says:

"A report from Rear Admiral Dewa says that the cruisers Kasuga and Yoshino collided during a fog off Port Arthur. The Yoshino sank, only ninety of her crew being saved.

"On the same day the battleship Hatsuse struck a Russian mine and sank."

Giving details of the disaster, Vice Admiral Togo says:

"At 14 minutes past 1 o'clock in the afternoon, in a deep fog off Port Arthur, the Kasuga rammed the Yoshino, sinking the latter in a few minutes. Ninety of her crew were saved.

"The same morning the Hatsuse while cruising off Port Arthur, covering the landing of the soldiers, struck a mine ten knots south of the harbor entrance. She signalled for help and instantly struck another mine. She sank in half an hour. Three hundred of her crew were saved by the torpedo boats."

JAPS DRIVEN BACK.

Advanced Guard is Defeated by the Cossacks.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The following report has been received from Gen. Kourapatkin, the Russian Commander-in-Chief in the Far East:

"Liao-yang.—A party of Cossacks engaged a detachment of the Japanese advanced guard in the mountainous district northward of Fengwangcheng. The fighting began at 8 a. m. and lasted until 2:30 in the afternoon. The Japanese were successively dislodged from four positions extending over twenty kilometers, and were pursued to Dantsiaty, eighteen kilometers north of Fengwangcheng.

"Our loss was six Cossacks wounded, two horses killed and eight wounded.

"We found no trace of the enemy in the Tsahoka Valley as far as the road leading to Changoulin Pass.

"A squadron of Japanese cavalry which left Kuantien for Saimatsa repulsed one of our patrols at Schaogo, fifteen kilometers from Kuantien. The patrol retired without loss.

"The General Staff attaches importance to this Russian success against the western wing of the Japanese advance, believing that they have outflanked a movement that was destined to circumvent Gen. Kourapatkin. The newspapers treat the engagement as a great victory. They say that the Russians made four bayonet charges against the Japanese.

LOSSES ON THE YALU.

The Japanese Buried After the Battle 1393 Russian Corpses.

Washington, D. C.—The Japanese have received a despatch giving an account of the Japanese losses in the battle of the Yalu River, and of the guns, munitions, etc., captured there. It says:

"Gen. Kuroki reports the exact number of casualties in the battle of the Yalu on the Japanese side as 218 killed, including five officers, and 783 wounded, including thirty-three officers. Thirteen hundred and sixty-three Russian corpses were buried by the Japanese forces and 612 Russian prisoners were taken. Guns and munitions of war captured consisted of twenty-one three-inch quick-firing field guns, 1021 rifles, a number of horses and large quantities of ammunition, clothing, tents, etc. At Fengwangcheng quantities of ammunition, clothing and provisions were captured."

Democratic Electors Resigned.

James T. Woodard, Harry Payne Whitney and Isidor Straus, electors, resigned from the Democratic ticket on the decision of the Local Committee that their relations with the government as national bank directors brought them within the spirit of the law.

Gas Suit Dismissed.

The suit of the Bay State Gas receiver against H. H. Rogers and others was dismissed in Boston.

News From the Seat of War.

Viceroy Al sieff moved to Harbin. It was officially announced that General Kuropatkin would remain for the present at Liao-Yang.

The Russians now estimate that they were outnumbered by the Japanese six to one on the Yalu.

Japanese drove the Russian troops from their supposedly impregnable fastnesses at Fengwangcheng.

The price of meat in Moscow has risen twenty-five per cent. Owing to the heavy shipments to the Far East.

SOCIAL FEUD IN CHICAGO

Woman Discovers Rival's Husband to Be an Ex-Convict.

Mrs. Springer, Rejected by the D. A. R. Blamed It on the Lawyer's Wife and Set Out to Get Even.

Chicago.—A feud between two ambitious women has exposed a skeleton long hidden in the family of Julius A. Coleman, a successful attorney and author of the Mechanics' Lien law of Illinois.

Mrs. Coleman, his wife, is the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a brilliant woman with an interesting family. She has written a history of the American Constitution, which is published this week in St. Louis.

Mrs. Warren Springer applied for admission to the D. A. R. and was rejected. Then she began war on the Coleman family.

Now disbarment proceedings have been taken against Mr. Coleman before the Supreme Court of this State. It is alleged that in 1881 Coleman was found guilty of an insurance swindle in Indiana and sentenced to the penitentiary. The Grievance Committee of the Chicago Bar Association brought the proceedings. The charge against him is "fraudulent omission" in not mentioning the Indiana trouble when he signed an affidavit of good moral character, which obtained him license to practise law here. Charges of extortion also have been made in the disbarment proceedings.

Mrs. Springer is the wife of a prominent real estate operator. She has taken a leading part in women's club affairs for ten years, and is at present President of the Illinois Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, an organization distinct from the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Springer had a double interest in finding out all she could about Coleman, because a suit which the attorney brought against her husband was over property that she had decided to present to the local chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. After this suit had been won by Mr. Springer, Attorney Coleman had him indicted for perjury, and it was then that Mrs. Springer assumed, in self-defense, as she avers, the role of detective.

Charles C. Gilbert, who has undertaken to defend Coleman, says: "It is true that Mr. Coleman was convicted of crime in Evansville in 1881, but he was sick and could not defend himself. He was brought into court on a stretcher. He never went to the penitentiary, for he fled to foreign lands, and later returned and obtained a pardon. There has been no effort to conceal the conviction."

Coleman was accused of inducing a man named Richardson to insure his life for \$20,000 from the prison hospital. Mrs. Coleman nursed her husband through his trial, and when he escaped she supported her young family by her own endeavors.

Mrs. Springer collected all the evidence and obtained certified copies of the court records. Then began the movement to expose and disbar Coleman. He is now a man of middle age.

Mrs. Springer says: "This trouble grew out of my gift to the Daughters of the Revolution of the ground at Nos. 175-189 West Polk street for use as a playground and workshop for poor children. We knew nothing whatever of Coleman's past until a woman, a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Coleman is Regent, came to my house and informed me that Mr. Coleman was an ex-convict. She said that other facts could be had at Evansville. We collected the facts."

FOR A MENTAL SHOCK—\$40,000.

Bay State Supreme Court Sustains Verdict Against New Haven Road.

Boston, Mass.—A verdict of \$40,000 against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, given to Frank J. Cashin, of Springfield, by a lower court for mental injury resulting from an accident, was sustained by the full bench of the Supreme Court.

The plaintiff was the victim of a collision at Avon, Mass., in which six persons were killed and about forty injured. It was contended that Mr. Cashin sustained a serious mental shock which has resulted in melancholia.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR \$3 THEFT.

Two Oliver's Third Offense and Judge Takes Advantage of the Statute.

Mason, Mich.—Lewis Oliver, who with Frederick Lesage, stole \$3 and two hats from a butcher shop, has been sent to the Marquette prison for life by Judge Wist. It was Oliver's third offense for burglary.

Judge Wist says that the statute provides that where a prisoner has been twice sentenced for felony and is again arrested he may be sentenced for life. He says a life sentence is not made mandatory, but he believes that in this case it is justified.

Knockout Blow to Poolrooms.

The most powerful blow ever dealt to the poolrooms of New York City was struck when the police in several precincts descended simultaneously on twenty-two suspected pool-rooms in Manhattan, arresting seventy prisoners and seizing 152 telephones, fifteen telegraph instruments and a large collection of racing charts and other gambling paraphernalia.

Negro Lynched by Negroes.

Ed. Whitehead, a negro, was taken from the officer in whose charge he was and hanged to the limb of a tree by a mob of negroes at Seaboard, N. C. Little Mattie Stancil, colored, had been attacked by Whitehead.

Southern Peaches Promise Well.

The fruit outlook is generally promising, except for peaches in the more northerly sections. In the Southern States, however, a good crop of peaches is promised.

Many Maine Divorces.

In his address at the annual convention of the Maine Episcopal Diocese at Portland, Bishop Codman laid particular stress on the prevalence of divorce in the State. He said that during the past year there had been one divorce to every seven marriages in Maine.

Incurable Burns Bank.

Fire burned every store but two in Waverly, Va. The loss is \$48,000. The blaze was of incendiary origin. The Bank of Waverly was burned, leaving the vaults intact.

FIRE SWEEPS YAZOO CITY

Entire Business and Much of the Residence Section Destroyed.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$2,000,000

The Burned Area in the Mississippi Town is Twelve Blocks Long by Three Blocks Wide—In All Twenty-eight Blocks in Ashes—State Militia Guard the Ruins.

Jackson, Miss.—Yazoo City, the wealthiest town in the Mississippi delta, located fifty-five miles north of this city, was swept by fire, and not a single business house in the town is left standing. Over 200 buildings were destroyed and the loss is estimated between two million and two and a half million dollars. The first figure will probably cover the total destruction. Hundreds of people are homeless and destitute, and the town is under military guard.

Three persons are known to have been seriously injured, and rumors are current that several negroes perished in the flames, but these reports cannot be confirmed.

The devastation of the business district is complete. Twenty-eight blocks were licked clean by the flames and only the blackened brick walls and smoldering embers mark the spot where handsome buildings once stood. Of the total number of buildings destroyed, about fifty were magnificent residences, many of old Colonial architecture and occupied by some of the wealthiest citizens of the South.

Soon after the fire started in the residence of John Wise, at Main and Mound streets, realizing that it was beyond control of the local fire department, Mayor Holmes sent out appeals for aid, and the Jackson Fire Department, headed by Mayor Hemmingway, and the Greenwood Fire Department, headed by Governor Vandaman, hurried to the scene on special trains.

The Jackson special made a record-breaking run, covering the distance of forty-five miles in forty minutes. An hour after the arrival of assistance it seemed that the fire was almost under control, but shortly after noon it broke out afresh at the Calumet Club, destroying that structure and moving thence to the Magnolia Inn.

Every white church in town, the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Catholic, was burned; both telegraphic offices, the Cumberland Telephone Exchange and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley passenger depot. The four banking institutions, the Elks Club, the express office and Postoffice were swept away.

The only buildings of consequence directly exposed to the holocaust which escaped were the Court House and the Fannie J. Ricks Memorial Library, and through some queer prank of fate both of these were unharmed, although surrounded by fire on all sides. Congressman John Sharp Williams, the Democratic minority leader, was a heavy loser, several buildings belonging to him being destroyed. His residence was fortunately spared, as was also his magnificent library, said to be one of the finest private collections of books in the South.

Mr. Williams was one of the heroes of the day, and his cool head and quick judgment was of valuable aid to the fire-fighting force. He was busily engaged with the workers carrying furniture from burning houses, and doubtless performed as much work of this kind as any man in the city.

Atal Fire at Greenwood, S. C. Columbia, S. C.—Half of the business part of the city of Greenwood was wiped out by fire. The property loss will approximate \$133,000. Mrs. Annie Moseley, proprietor of the Central Hotel, where the fire started, lost her life.

TEN SUFFOCATED IN TUNNEL.

Mine Workmen Killed by Fumes From a Stalled Engine.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—A trainload of sixty men was stalled in the Williams-town Tunnel in Dauphin County and ten were suffocated by the fumes from the engine. The others were rescued barely in time to save their lives.

The tunnel connects the two shafts of the Williams-town colliery in Bear Valley with the breaker in Williams Valley and the town of Williamsburg, where most of the mine workers live. The tunnel, which is the only means of communication between the two valleys, is a mile long and so straight that it ventilates itself.

Sixty of the workmen caught a heavy coal train between 5 and 6 o'clock and started homeward. The train stalled in the tunnel either because the load was too heavy or the engine fire got low.

Among the dead is Michael Golden, general inside foreman of the mine, who was one of the best known mining officials in the region.

Good Jobbing Business.

A decidedly healthy tone has developed in the dry goods jobbing trade due entirely to the warm and bright weather that has prevailed, and the indications now are that the summer business will be good, and possibly better than usual.

Good Year For the Farms.

Unless the crops suffer an unusual setback hereafter it should be a good year for the farms, and all other industries will feel the stimulus.

Young Shad For the Hudson.

The officials in charge of the Government fish hatchery station in the Susquehanna River, near Perryville, Md., will ship in a few days about 4,000,000 young shad to Catskill, N. Y., to be deposited in the Hudson River.

Coal Trust Testimony.

Contracts were made public at the Coal Trust's inquiry showing agreements among the roads to divide business according to percentages fixed by the Temple Iron Company.

Sporting Brevities.

Patsy McCue has signed to ride for E. E. Smathers.

Harry Vardon is playing golf once more in his old time form.

Syracuse University has a new eight-oared shell for the Poughkeepsie regatta.

The hour of Sunday church service in an English parish has been changed to suit golf players.

As the number of fast racing cars increases in number the makers find cycle riders of experience and reputation more and more scarce.

'RESIDENT TO STUDENTS

Roosevelt Admonishes Groton School-boys to Be Plucky and Decent.

Delivered an Address at the Massachusetts Institute Where His Two Sons Are Studying For College.

Groton, Mass.—Groton School welcomed Theodore Roosevelt, who came not as President of the United States, but as the proud father of two of her sons. A pair of prancing boys whirled the President from his private car through the picturesque Willow road and up the hill to the school. There 150 bareheaded youngsters barked out the school yell in rattling chorus, with a sonorous "tiger" in the shape of the distinguished guest's name. Then Mr. Roosevelt had a quiet hour with his sons, after which a leisurely stroll through shaded paths to the chapel was followed by half an hour in the atmosphere of quiet reverence beneath its painted windows.

Another half hour was spent in the gymnasium where, with Dr. Peabody, the head master, and Bishop Lawrence, he spoke to the boys.

Dr. Peabody made a brief address, devoted particularly to reviewing the history of the school, of which that day was the twentieth anniversary. He also referred in some detail to the methods followed at the school in the development of the boys' instruction. Dr. Peabody, in introducing the President, said:

"We like him as a parent, we admire him as a President, and we love him as a man."

The President gave what he called a "homely, heart-to-heart talk with the boys." He expressed the desire that he should not be directly quoted and that no extended report of his speech should be made.

He said that if a boy has not pluck, common sense and decency he is of a pretty bad sort, and a man without those qualities is even worse. He admonished them that they must not become pigs, and urged them, to be strong, to be decent and to be resourceful.

"Boys and men," he said, "possessing such qualities will not be snobs. There are in our civic and social life creature creatures that snob, but no creature is more contemptible. The President referred to the advantages of training in public schools, which training he believed to be most beneficial because of its democratic character.

"It is necessary," he said, "for boys in school and in college, and for men in civic or social life, to demonstrate that they have power to accomplish things and to be able to do their part in life. The better or the man must be able to accomplish something for decency, or he must step aside for those who can."

The Presidential party left here in the afternoon at 5:32, returning to Washington by the same route.

Hartford, Conn.—President Roosevelt passed through here about 10:30 p. m. on his way to Washington. Station Master Bennett presented to him a basket of flowers from Elm City Lodge, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of New Haven, of which organization the President is a member. At Williamantic the President made a brief speech, in which he said: "I have been to Groton to see two of my boys. I have others, six in all, and I wish I had a dozen children."

MET DEATH BRAVELY.

Japanese Officers Who Attempted to Blow Up a Siberian Railway Bridge.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Details have been received from Harbin of the execution of Uko and Ochi, the two Japanese officers who attempted to blow up a railway bridge near that city. The prisoners said they belonged to a band of 100 men to whom had been entrusted the work of destroying the railway. When they were told that they must be extremely brave to undertake such a task they replied: "Not at all. We are only doing our duty in carrying out the orders of the Emperor."

They were put to death in the presence of a large number of Gen. Kourapatkin had given orders that they should be shot instead of hanged. The younger officer refused to have his eyes bandaged. When he was told that this was the Russian mode he asked that an exception be made in his favor. The elder officer displayed less fortitude, and calmly allowed his eyes to be bandaged. One of the officers was a Christian.

No photographs of the execution were allowed.

Boy Saves New York Limited.

The New York Limited on the Pennsylvania Railroad would have been wrecked at the Auglaize River, three miles east of Delphos, Ohio, at midnight, had it not been for Charles Peltier, a boy fifteen years old. At about 10 o'clock, while he was under the bridge fishing for eels, he heard two men above making plans to wreck the train, which is due there about 11:15. He ran to the nearest telephone and notified people in Delphos, who telegraphed the officials in Fort Wayne. They in turn notified the police in Van Wert to board the train when it reached that city. When the train reached the river a pile of ties was found on the track.

Dr. Fowler Missing.

When the case of Dr. Richard C. Fowler, the "get-rich-quick" promoter, was called before Recorder Goff, of New York City, his lawyers said they had no idea where he was and his bond of \$23,000 was forfeited.

Governor Off to Europe.

Governor Odell sailed from New York for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, to be gone about two months. Rest and pleasure are his only objects. Before sailing he denied the statement that he would ask Ambassador Porter to run for Governor.

Freight Handlers' Strike.

President Curran, of the freight handlers, ordered on strike all the men of his unions all along the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Newsy Gleanings.

More gold is going abroad.

Chile is selling her warships.

Spain is building a new navy.

Gold is still coming in from Japan.

Pessimism is again rampant in Wall Street.

America has furnished Japan 300 locomotives.

The city of Glasgow makes \$750,000 year profit out of the waste paper collected in the streets.

California's raisin crop has practically driven all other sorts from the market in this country.

BANKER SACRIFICES LIFE

R. H. Plant Kills Himself That Insurance May Be Available.

SAVES DEPOSITORS \$800,000

Southern Financier Atones Through Death For Crash of Two Banks of Which He Was Head—Revolver Ends His Troubles—Had \$1,015,000 Insurance, Which is Incontestable.

Macon, Ga.—A tragic sequel to the crash of the private bank of I. C. Plant's Sons and the First National Bank came, when R. H. Plant, the head of both institutions, committed suicide, thereby making available over \$1,000,000 life insurance for payment on liabilities of about \$800,000 of the two banking institutions.

That Mr. Plant deliberately sacrificed his life that the creditors should not suffer is believed by his most intimate friends and by banking and insurance men who knew him here.

During the last twenty-five years Mr. Plant had accumulated life insurance amounting to \$1,015,888, on which he was paying an annual premium of about \$43,000. As a result of his death the indications are that the creditors of the two banks will not lose a single penny. Many of the creditors are working people, whose deposits represented years of self-denial and saving. At least \$800,000 of Mr. Plant's life insurance is now made payable to his estate, and this amount, it is estimated, will fully cover his liabilities.

Mr. Plant had been ill for two months past. When the banks collapsed ugly charges were circulated and much indignation expressed because he failed to make any statements as to the cause. During his illness, especially since the failure of his institutions, he had been closely watched at his home in College street here by his family and nurses, for fear he would commit some rash act. He told his nurse he wished to lie down. Twenty minutes later he asked to be assisted to the bath-room. While there he sent the nurse for a glass of milk.

In her absence he secured his revolver from his room, returned to the bathroom and stepped out a small doorway leading to a porch in the rear of his home. There he placed the weapon to his head and fired. The nurse, returning with the glass of milk, heard the shot, dashed into the bathroom and out on the porch, where she found the capitalist dead, the smoking revolver still clenched in his hand.

The bullet had passed through the right temple and out of the left, flattening itself upon the house wall. Death was probably instantaneous. The coroner was at once summoned, and upon the testimony of the nurse and of a physician a verdict of death by his own hands was rendered.

Mr. Plant left a widow and nine children. Wallace E. McCaw, President of the McCaw Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Felton Hatcher, a prominent attorney, are sons-in-law.

The Plant banking institutions are the oldest in the city. The receiver of the private institution has reported a deficit of over \$844,000. The National Bank Examiner has as yet made no report as to the First National's affairs.

Mr. Plant, in addition to being identified with various manufacturing enterprises, and formerly largely engaged with the New York Life Insurance Company, was known throughout the trotting world, and his horses for years have raced in the grand circuit.

He owned Grattan Boy, Dulce Cor, Miss Willamont and other well-known horses.

George H. Plant, Vice-President of the First National, is a brother.

Girls Die in Quicksands.

Two Louisiana girls, Laura Walton, of Oklahoma, and Lena Hillard, of Lamont, aged fifteen and sixteen years, respectively, who attended the Columbia, Miss., Industrial Institute and College, were swallowed up by the quicksands of the Tombigbee River, at Waverly, while endeavoring to rescue a Mrs. Holmes, who had fallen into the sand pit.

New York Usurer Sentenced.

David Rothschild, the East Side "Napoleon of Finance" and salary loan usurer of New York City, late President of the wrecked Federal Bank, was sentenced to Sing Sing prison by Recorder Goff for nine years. The maximum punishment for his crime is ten years. He secured a stay of proceedings.

Twenty-five Killed.

In the course of the reconnaissance off Port Arthur made by Admiral Togo, a shell hit the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer Akatsuki, killing one officer and twenty-four men.

Farm Products Report.

The Department of Agriculture made public a report giving \$4,500,000 as a conservative estimate of the value of the farm products of the country not fed to livestock in 1903.

Complain Against Railroad.

New England cities, towns and villages complain of the conditions caused by unsatisfactory service of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

Only Water in Canal Zone.

Various temperance organizations have begun a campaign to make the Panama Canal zone prohibition territory. President Roosevelt is daily receiving letters to this end, and is referring them to the Canal Commission.

Railway to Spend Millions.

The New York Central will spend \$22,000,000 next year on electrical equipment. It is planned to run suburban trains at seventy-five miles an hour.

The National Game.

Bob Emslie is in his fifteenth year as umpire.

Jack Cronin is pitching great ball for Brooklyn.

This is Tenney's tenth year with the Boston Nationals.

Geler is doing splendid work for the Boston Nationals.

Pitcher Jack Pfeister, late of Pittsburgh, has signed with the Omaha Club.

Infielder Gene Demontreville, late of the St. Louis team, has signed with Atlanta.

WRECKS TORPEDO PLANT

Many Fatalities Result From Ruin of Big Concern at Findlay, Ohio.

Two Terrible Explosions Demolish the Lake Shore Novelty Company's Works, Covering Ten Acres.

Findlay, Ohio.—As a result of an explosion in the two drying rooms of the Lake Shore Novelty Company's plant seven persons are known to be dead, two are missing, five are seriously hurt that recovery is believed to be impossible and twelve or fifteen are injured badly. From reports of the physicians ten of the less seriously injured may die as a result of blood poisoning from the potash that was driven into their bodies.

The dead are: Joseph Sherwood, twenty-one years old; Jay Sherwood, twenty-four years old; Edith Dillon, seventeen years old; Dean Shaw, eighteen years old; Mary Snyder, twenty-two years old; Estella Decker, fifteen years old; Frank Grant, twenty-one years old.

The injured who it is believed cannot recover: Maggie Logan, nineteen years old; injured by dying debris. Thomas Bock, struck in the back by flying barrel; arms and legs broken; internally injured. Claude Shaw, twin brother of Dean; neck severely injured and ankle broken. Elsie Peterman and her brother Roy, caught in falling debris and internally injured.

The less seriously injured are: Carrie Peterman, breast and lungs crushed and head and ears powder burned; May Leavis, who worked beside her, similarly hurt; Louis Weingartner, hip fractured; Minnie Dell, burned; Mrs. Dollie, forewoman, cut and burned; Minnie Quinlan, floorwoman, cut and bruised about head and shoulders; J. S. Leary, B. C. Swisher and William Baughman, slight hurts.

Three others, whose names could not be learned, were also cut and burned. The two employees missing are supposed to have been blown to atoms.

The Lake Shore Novelty Works plant covered nearly ten acres of ground in the southwest part of the city and employed nearly two hundred men, women and children. Railroad torpedoes and Fourth of July explosives were manufactured.